

# **The Public Schools Accountability Act and the 1999 Base Year Academic Performance Index**

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# **The Public Schools Accountability Act (PSAA)**

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- **Initiated by Governor Davis for educational reform**
- **Signed into law spring 1999**
- **Authorized an accountability system for California public schools**
- **Established a goal to improve academic achievement of all students**

# **The PSAA Has Three Components**

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- **The Academic Performance Index (API)**
- **The Immediate Intervention/  
Underperforming Schools Program**
- **The Governor's Performance  
Award Program**

# **The API — Cornerstone of the PSAA**

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- **Provides API scores on a scale ranging from 200 to 1000**
- **Ranks schools on a scale ranging from 1 to 10**
- **Sets a statewide performance target of 800**
- **Assigns schools specific growth targets for future improvement**
- **Provides comparisons between schools with similar characteristics**

# How API Was Developed

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- **Advisory committee of educators and business leaders convened by State Superintendent of Public Instruction**
- **Subcommittee worked with researchers and technical experts from universities and K-12 education**
- **API created and adopted by State Board of Education in November 1999**

# Three Uses for the API

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- To rank academic performance of schools
- To establish growth targets for each school and numerically significant ethnic and socioeconomically disadvantaged groups of students within the school
- To monitor each school's progress toward meeting its targets

# 1999 API Participation

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## **Schools included in the 1999 API:**

- Elementary, middle, and high schools (charter schools included) with 100 or more students with valid scores on the Stanford 9

## **Public Schools NOT Given 1999 API Ranking:**

- Schools with less than 100 students with valid Stanford 9 scores
- Alternative, continuation, independent study, county-administered schools

# Legal API Requirements

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- Test results must make up at least 60% of the API
- API shall include, but not be limited to:
  - STAR test results
  - pupil and certified staff attendance rates\*
  - high school graduation rates\*
  - other statewide test results\*
- Students must be enrolled in the district at least one year for their scores to be included

\* When available, valid, and reliable

# API Calculations

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- **Results of the Stanford 9, Form T, from the spring 1999 STAR administration used to calculate 1999 base year API**
- **National percentile ranking (NPR) of the Stanford 9 student score for each content area**
- **Other indicators to be used for future API calculations when available**

# **How 1999 School API Calculated**

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- **NPR by subject area for each student tested on Stanford 9**
- **Percent of student scores within each of five performance levels or bands combined to produce summary results for each content area**
- **Summary results combined to produce API score between 200 (minimum) and 1000 (maximum)**

# API Calculation – Emphasis Placed on Content Areas

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## Grades 2–8

- Mathematics — 40%
- Reading — 30%
- Language — 15%
- Spelling — 15%

# API Calculation – Emphasis Placed on Content Areas

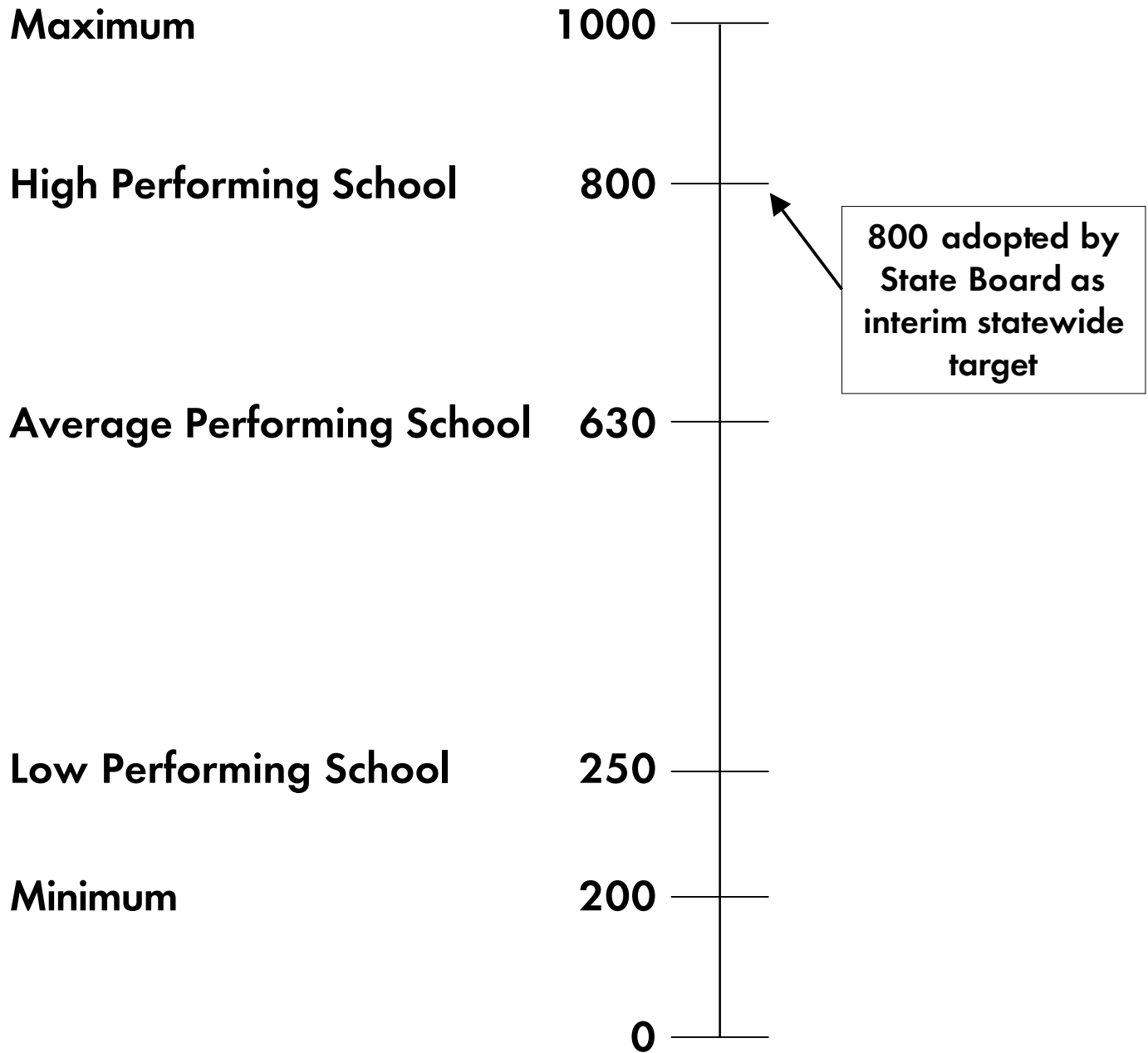
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## Grades 9–11

- Mathematics — 20%
- Reading — 20%
- Language — 20%
- History-social science — 20%
- Science — 20%

# 1999 Statewide API Performance Target

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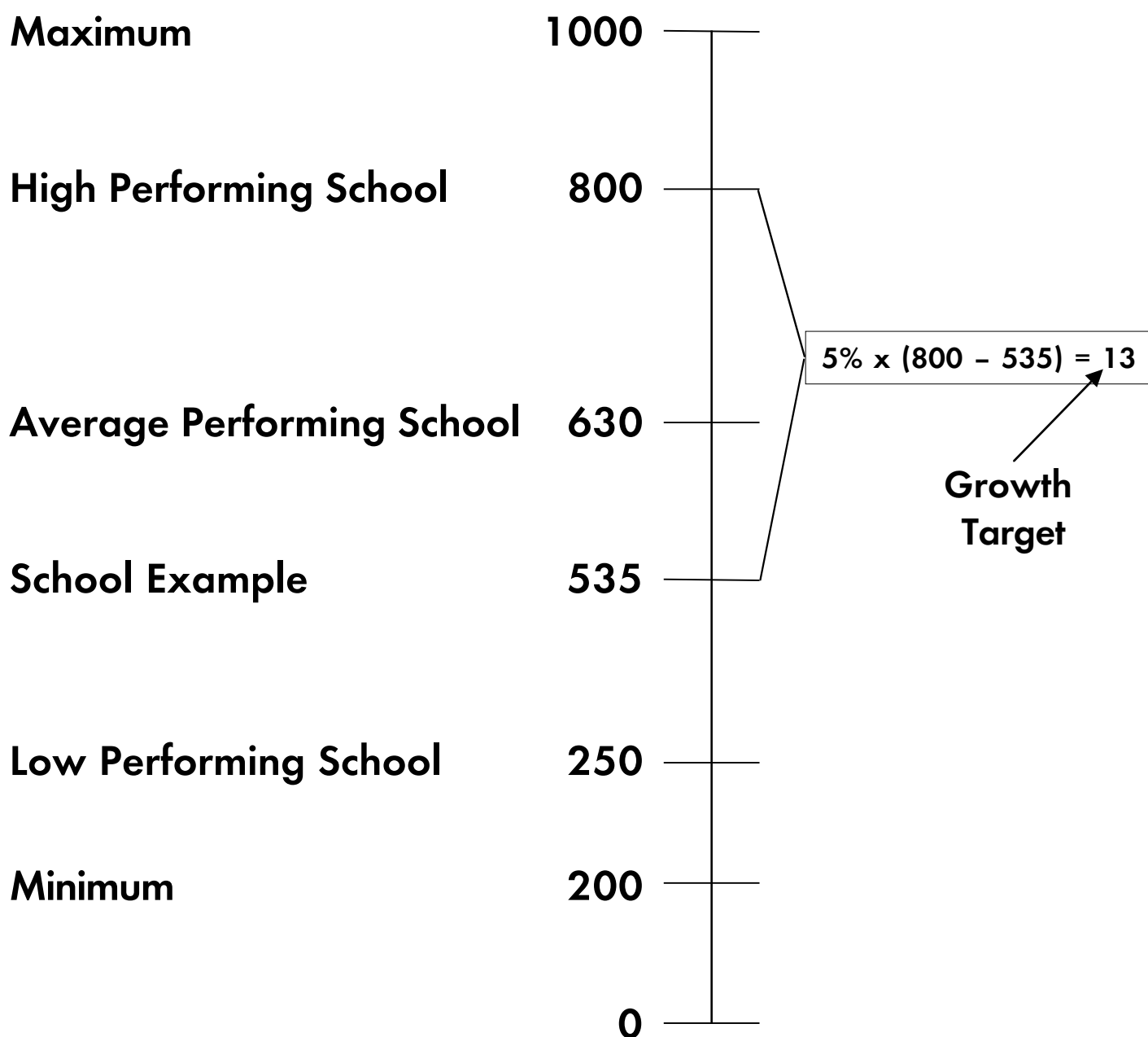
# **Annual API Growth Target**

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- **5 percent of the distance between a school's API and statewide target**
- **A minimum of at least one point on growth target for any school with API below 800**
- **Schools at 800 or above must maintain 800 or above to meet growth target**
- **Requires that each numerically significant student subgroup within a school meet or exceed 80% of schoolwide target**

# Calculating Your School's Growth Target

## 5% of Distance to Statewide Performance target



# Comparing Improvement of School Subgroups

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- To be eligible for rewards, a school must meet or exceed its schoolwide growth target and its target for each numerically significant student subgroup within the school.
- In general, each numerically significant student subgroup must meet or exceed 80% of the school's growth target.

# **Significant Student Subgroups in a School**

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## **Numerically Significant Student Subgroups in a School:**

- **Must have at least 30 students with valid Stanford 9 scores and 15 percent of a school's tested enrollment**

**OR**

- **Must have at least 100 students with valid Stanford 9 scores (even if less than 15 percent)**

# Categories for Subgroup APIs\*

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- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- Pacific Islander
- Filipino
- Hispanic or Latino
- African American not Hispanic
- White not Hispanic
- Socioeconomically disadvantaged

\* English language learners are not considered a subgroup for API calculations.

# **What is Meant by 'Socioeconomically Disadvantaged'**

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**A student is defined as  
“socioeconomically disadvantaged”  
when:**

- **Neither parent is a high school graduate**
- **If the student participates in the free or reduced price lunch program**

# **1999 API School Report Includes:**

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- **Percentage of students tested (1999 Stanford 9)**
- **School's 1999 API (scale 200 to 1000)**
- **1999 statewide decile rank (scale 1 to 10)**
- **1999 decile rank compared with similar schools (scale 1 to 10)**
- **1999–2000 growth target**
- **2000 API target (API score plus growth target)**
- **School demographic characteristics**
- **Subgroup API report**

# **API Comparisons with Similar Schools**

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- **The 1999 API also ranks each school's API score and growth compared to other schools with similar demographic characteristics**
- **The characteristics used for school comparison includes eight background characteristics listed in law**

# **School Demographic Characteristics Included in the Law**

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- **Student mobility**
- **Student ethnicity**
- **Student socioeconomic status**
- **Percent fully credentialed teachers**
- **Percent teachers with emergency permits**
- **Percent of English language learners**
- **Average class size per grade level**
- **Multi-track year-round school**

# **Use of API Reports for GPAP or II/USP**

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- **Schools meeting or exceeding growth targets will be eligible for awards through the Governor's Performance Award Program (GPAP).**
- **Schools not meeting growth targets may be eligible for interventions through the Immediate Intervention/Underperforming Schools Program (II/USP).**
- **API growth data will be available in fall 2000.**

# **Website Reporting of 1999 API Results**

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- **Public reporting of API results posted on CDE website — January 25, 2000 at 10 a.m.**
- **Website posting to include all school API report information except detailed subgroup and background data**

# **Reporting API Ranking to Parents**

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- **Schools must report their API rankings to parents annually in the School Accountability Report Cards**
- **District governing boards must discuss their schools' API results annually at a regularly scheduled meeting**

# **Funding for Rewards and Interventions**

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- **\$96 million in awards for schools that meet or exceed targets through GPAP**
- **\$50 million in awards for staff in underachieving schools that significantly exceed annual targets for Certificated Staff Performance Incentive Act (AB 1114)**
- **Awards and AB 1114 criteria to be adopted by State Board by spring 2000**
- **\$96 million in intervention funds for selected schools participating in II/USP.**

# **Additional Transparency Masters That Include:**

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- **Example: 1999 API for an Elementary or Middle School**
- **How to Calculate the 1999 API for an Elementary or Middle School**
- **Example: 1999 API for a High School**
- **How to Calculate the 1999 API for a High School**
- **How to Calculate the 2000 Schoolwide Growth**
- **Example: Comparable Improvement for 2000**
- **How to Determine Comparable Improvement for 2000**

# Example: 1999 API for an Elementary or Middle School

## Grades 2–8

Stanford 9		
A		B
Performance Bands		Weighting Factors
5	80-99th NPR	1000
4	60-79th NPR	875
3	40-59th NPR	700
2	20-39th NPR	500
1	1-19th NPR	200

Reading	
C	D
Percent of Pupils in Each Band	Weighted Score in Each Band (B x C)
5%	50
5%	44
25%	175
35%	175
30%	60

- a Total Weighted Score Across Bands  
b Content Area Weight  
c Total Weighted Score for Content Area:

a	504
x	30%
=	151
c	

NPR = National Percentile Rank

Language	
E	F
Percent of Pupils in Each Band	Weighted Score in Each Band (B x E)
10%	100
10%	88
30%	210
30%	150
20%	40

Spelling	
G	H
Percent of Pupils in Each Band	Weighted Score in Each Band (B x G)
5%	50
10%	88
25%	175
35%	175
25%	50

Mathematics	
I	J
Percent of Pupils in Each Band	Weighted Score in Each Band (B x I)
5%	50
10%	88
25%	175
35%	175
25%	50

588
15%
88

+

538
15%
81

+

538
40%
215

=

1999 API

535

# How to Calculate the 1999 API for an Elementary or Middle School

## Grades 2–8

- **Step 1:** Determine the percentage of pupils scoring within prescribed performance bands for a particular subject area. This school example shows 5% of the students scoring in Performance Band 5 (between the 80–99th NPR) in Reading.
- **Step 2:** For each performance band, multiply the Weighting Factor by the Percent of Pupils in Each Band to obtain the Weighted Score in Each Band. In this example for Reading, the Weighted Score for pupils scoring in Performance Band 5 (between the 80–99th NPR) is 50.

Stanford 9		
A		B
Performance Bands		Weighting Factors
5	80-99th NPR	1000
4	60-79th NPR	875
3	40-59th NPR	700
2	20-39th NPR	500
1	1-19th NPR	200

Reading	
C	D
Percent of Pupils in Each Band	Weighted Score in Each Band (B x C)
5%	50
5%	44
25%	175
35%	175
30%	60

# How to Calculate the 1999 API for an Elementary or Middle School

## Grades 2–8

- **Step 3:** Repeat Steps 1 through 4 for each remaining content area.

Language	
E	F
Percent of Pupils in Each Band	Weighted Score in Each Band (B × E)
10%	100
10%	88
30%	210
30%	150
20%	40

Spelling	
G	H
Percent of Pupils in Each Band	Weighted Score in Each Band (B × G)
5%	50
10%	88
25%	175
35%	175
25%	50

Mathematics	
I	J
Percent of Pupils in Each Band	Weighted Score in Each Band (B × I)
5%	50
10%	88
25%	175
35%	175
25%	50

# How to Calculate the 1999 API for an Elementary or Middle School

## Grades 2–8

- **Step 4:** Sum the weighted scores across performance bands. The Total Weighted Score Across Bands for Reading is 504.
- **Step 5:** Multiply the Total Weighted Score Across Bands by its Content Area Weight to obtain the Total Weighted Score for Content Area ( $a \times b = c$ ). In this example, the Total Weighted Score for the Content Area of Reading is 151.

Stanford 9		
A		B
Performance Bands		Weighting Factors
5	80-99th NPR	1000
4	60-79th NPR	875
3	40-59th NPR	700
2	20-39th NPR	500
1	1-19th NPR	200

Reading	
C	D
Percent of Pupils in Each Band	Weighted Score in Each Band (B x C)
5%	50
5%	44
25%	175
35%	175
30%	60

a Total Weighted Score Across Bands

b Content Area Weight

c Total Weighted Score for Content Area:

a	504
x	
b	30%
=	
c	151

# How to Calculate the 1999 API for an Elementary or Middle School

## Grades 2–8

- **Step 6:** Repeat Steps 4 and 5 for each remaining content area.
- **Step 7:** Sum the total weighted scores across all content areas. This sum of the weighted scores for all subject areas is the **1999 API** for the school.

Reading		Language		Spelling		Mathematics	
C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Percent of Pupils in Each Band	Weighted Score in Each Band (B x C)	Percent of Pupils in Each Band	Weighted Score in Each Band (B x E)	Percent of Pupils in Each Band	Weighted Score in Each Band (B x G)	Percent of Pupils in Each Band	Weighted Score in Each Band (B x I)
5%	50	10%	100	5%	50	5%	50
5%	44	10%	88	10%	88	10%	88
25%	175	30%	210	25%	175	25%	175
35%	175	30%	150	35%	175	35%	175
30%	60	20%	40	25%	50	25%	50

a	504	588	538	538
x				
b	30%	15%	15%	40%
=	151	88	81	215
c				

1999 API	535
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# Example: 1999 API for a High School

## Grades 9–11

Stanford 9			Reading		Language	
A		B	C	D	E	F
Performance Bands		Weighting Factors	Percent of Pupils in Each Band	Weighted Score in Each Band (B x C)	Percent of Pupils in Each Band	Weighted Score in Each Band (B x E)
5	80-99th NPR	1000	5%	50	5%	50
4	60-79th NPR	875	5%	44	10%	88
3	40-59th NPR	700	25%	175	35%	245
2	20-39th NPR	500	35%	175	30%	150
1	1-19th NPR	200	30%	60	20%	40

a Total Weighted Score Across Bands:

504

b Content Area Weight:

20%

c Total Weighted Score for Content Area:

101

+

573

20%

115

NPR = National Percentile Rank

Mathematics		Science		Social Science	
G	H	I	J	K	L
Percent of Pupils in Each Band	Weighted Score in Each Band (B x G)	Percent of Pupils in Each Band	Weighted Score in Each Band (B x I)	Percent of Pupils in Each Band	Weighted Score in Each Band (B x K)
10%	100	5%	50	5%	50
15%	131	15%	131	15%	131
30%	210	15%	105	25%	175
30%	150	35%	175	35%	175
15%	30	30%	60	20%	40

621

20%

124

+

521

20%

104

+

571

20%

114

+

=

558

1999 API

# How to Calculate the 1999 API for a High School

## Grades 9–11

- The API for high schools is computed in the same way as for elementary and middle schools. The weight for each high school content area is 20%.

Reading		Language		Mathematics		Science		Social Science	
C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Percent of Pupils in Each Band	Weighted Score in Each Band (B x C)	Percent of Pupils in Each Band	Weighted Score in Each Band (B x E)	Percent of Pupils in Each Band	Weighted Score in Each Band (B x G)	Percent of Pupils in Each Band	Weighted Score in Each Band (B x I)	Percent of Pupils in Each Band	Weighted Score in Each Band (B x K)
5%	50	5%	50	10%	100	5%	50	5%	50
5%	44	10%	88	15%	131	15%	131	15%	131
25%	175	35%	245	30%	210	15%	105	25%	175
35%	175	30%	150	30%	150	35%	175	35%	175
30%	60	20%	40	15%	30	30%	60	20%	40
504		573		621		521		571	
20%		20%		20%		20%		20%	
101		115		124		104		114	

# How to Calculate the 2000 Schoolwide Growth

- **Step 1:** To calculate the growth target for a school with an API below 800, first find the distance between the 1999 school API and the statewide target. In this example,  $800 \text{ minus } 535 = 265$ .
- **Step 2:** To obtain the growth target, multiply the result of Step 1 by 5%. In this example,  $265 \text{ times } 5\% = 13$ .
- **Step 3:** To obtain the school's performance target, add the 1999 API to the Growth Target. In this example,  $535 + 13 = 548$ .

School Scores			
A	B	C	D
School's 1999 API	Distance Between 1999 API and Statewide Target of 800 ( $800 - A$ )	Growth Target: 5% of Distance to Statewide Target ( $B \times 5\%$ )	Performance Target for 2000 ( $A + C$ )

535	265	13	548
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**Note:** Any school with a 1999 API of 800 or more must maintain an API of at least 800 in order to meet its growth target.

# Example: Comparable Improvement for 2000

School Populations	Valid Stanford 9 Pupil Test Scores	Percent of total	Is the subgroup numerically significant?
Schoolwide	800	100%	n/a
Subgroups			
• White	100	13%	yes
• American Indian	20	3%	no
• Asian	80	10%	no
• Hispanic	320	40%	yes
• Black	160	20%	yes
• Socioeconomically disadvantaged	300	38%	yes

School and Subgroup Scores				
	A	B	C	D
	1999 API	Schoolwide Target: 5% Distance to Statewide Target $((800 - A) \times 5\%)$	Growth Target: 80% of Schoolwide Target $(B \times 80\%)$	Performance Target for 2000 $(A + C)$
Schoolwide	535	13		
Numerically Significant Subgroups				
• White	630		10	640
• Hispanic	480		10	490
• Black	600		10	610
• Socioeconomically disadvantaged	390		10	400

# How to Determine Comparable Improvement for 2000

- **Step 1: Determine which subgroups in the school are numerically significant.** In this example, the White, Hispanic, and Black ethnic groups and the socioeconomically disadvantaged pupil population are numerically significant subgroups within the school.

School Populations	Valid Stanford 9 Pupil Test Scores	Percent of total	Is the subgroup numerically significant?
Schoolwide	800	100%	n/a
Subgroups			
• White	100	13%	<b>yes</b>
• American Indian	20	3%	no
• Asian	80	10%	no
• Hispanic	320	40%	<b>yes</b>
• Black	160	20%	<b>yes</b>
• Socioeconomically disadvantaged	300	38%	<b>yes</b>

# How to Determine Comparable Improvement for 2000

- Step 2:** Determine the 1999 APIs for each subgroup. The subgroup APIs are calculated in the same way as the schoolwide APIs. In this example, the subgroup API for White is 630, for Hispanic is 480, for Black is 600, and for Socioeconomically disadvantaged is 390.
- Step 3:** The growth target for each numerically significant subgroup is 80% of the schoolwide target. Multiply 80% by the schoolwide target. In this example the schoolwide target is 13; therefore,  $80\% \times 13 = 10$ .

School and Subgroup Scores				
	A	B	C	D
	1999 API	Schoolwide Target: 5% Distance to Statewide Target $((800 - A) \times 5\%)$	Growth Target: 80% of Schoolwide Target $(B \times 80\%)$	Performance Target for 2000 $(A + C)$
Schoolwide	535	13		
Numerically Significant Subgroups				
• White	630		10	640
• Hispanic	480		10	490
• Black	600		10	610
• Socioeconomically disadvantaged	390		10	400